

Fig 2

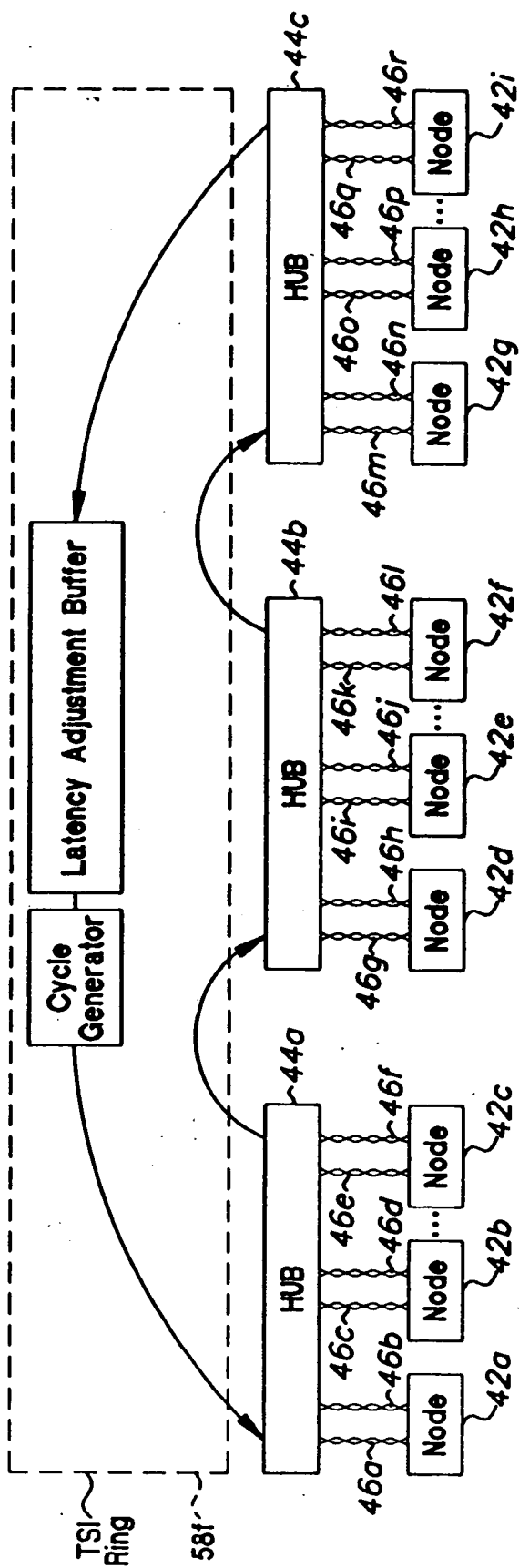


Fig 3A

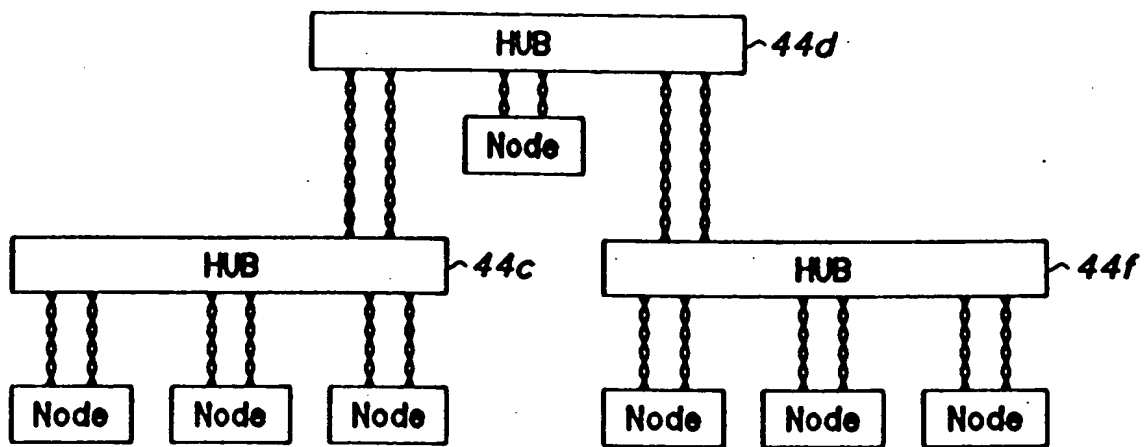


Fig 3B

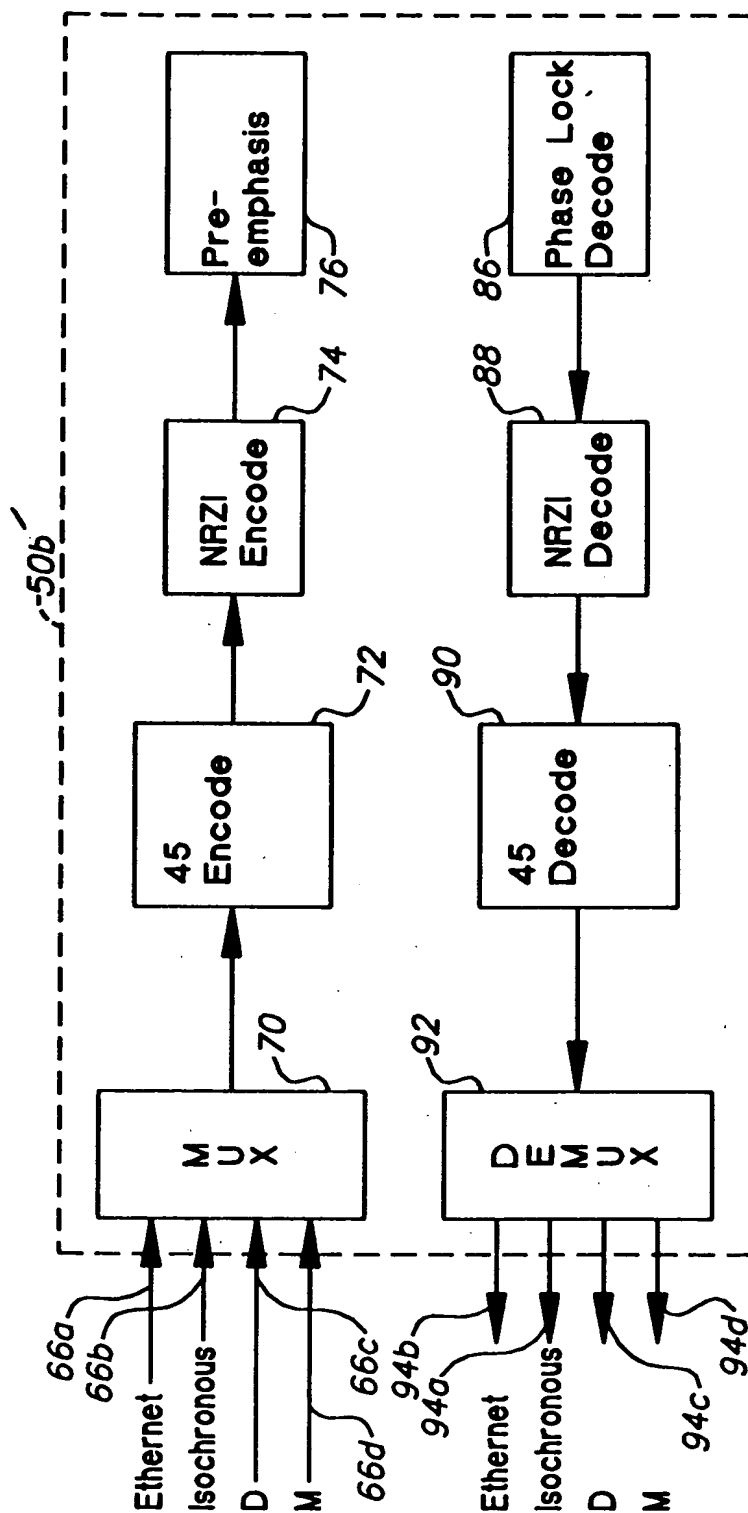


Fig 4

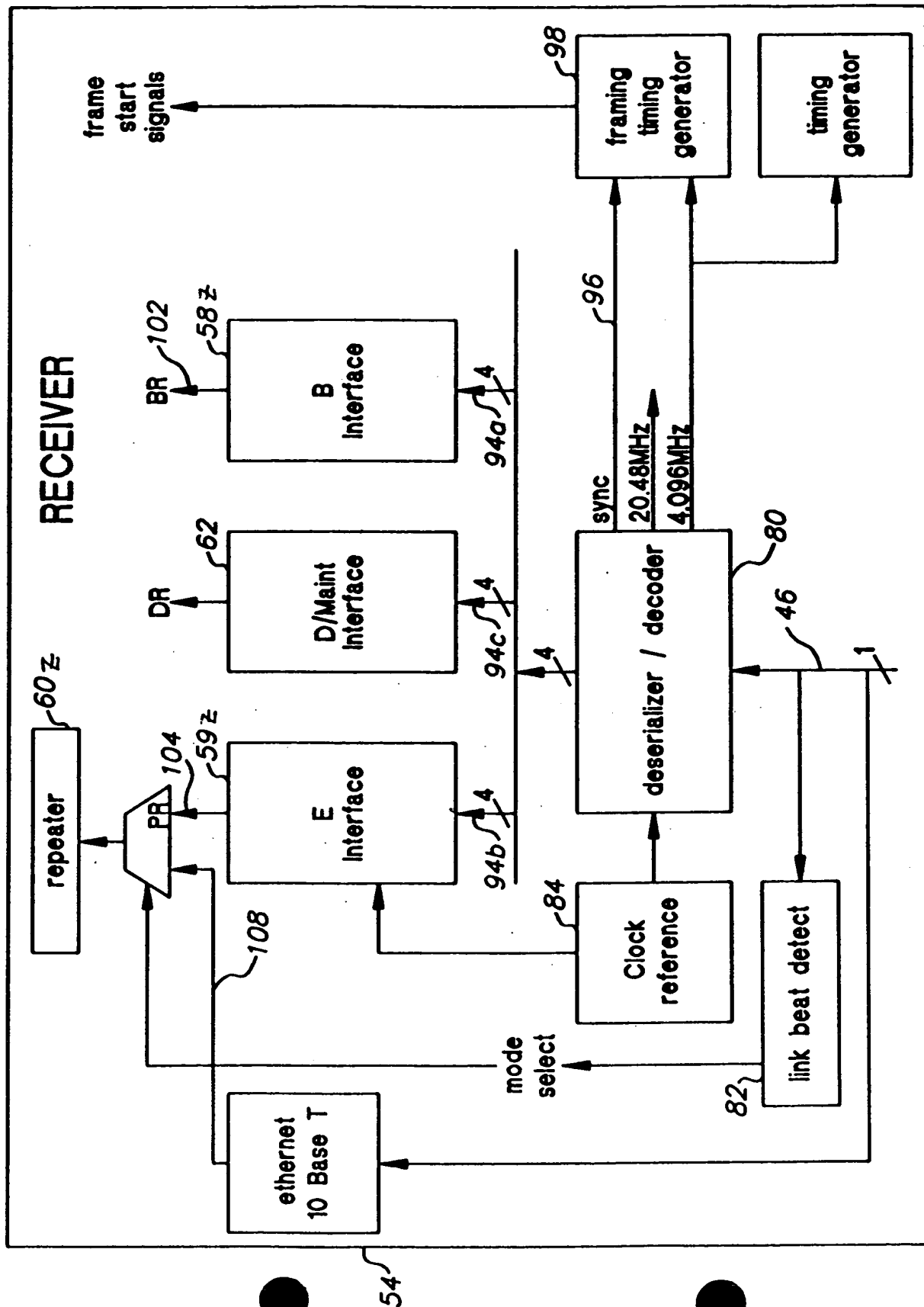


Fig 5

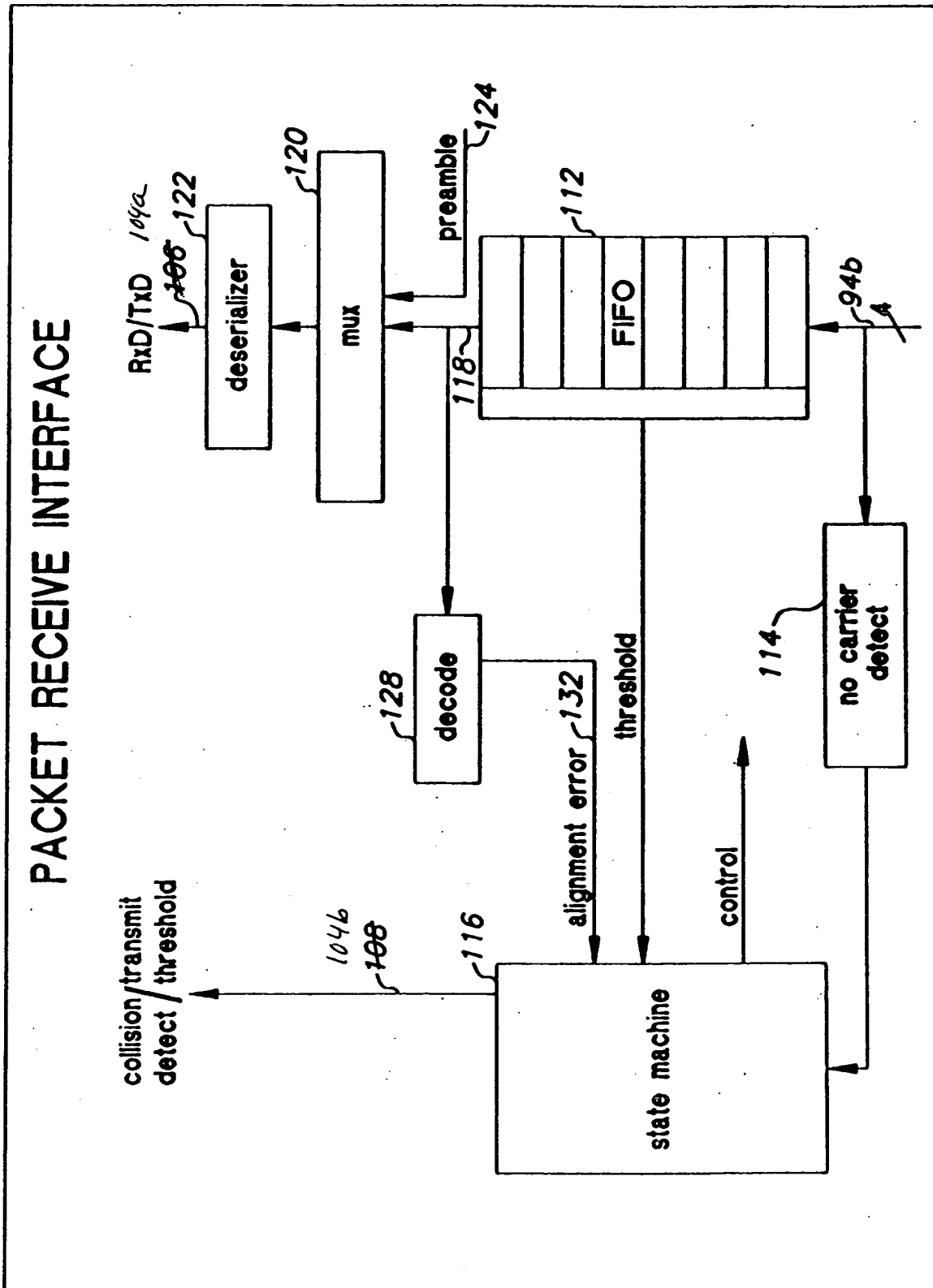


Fig 6

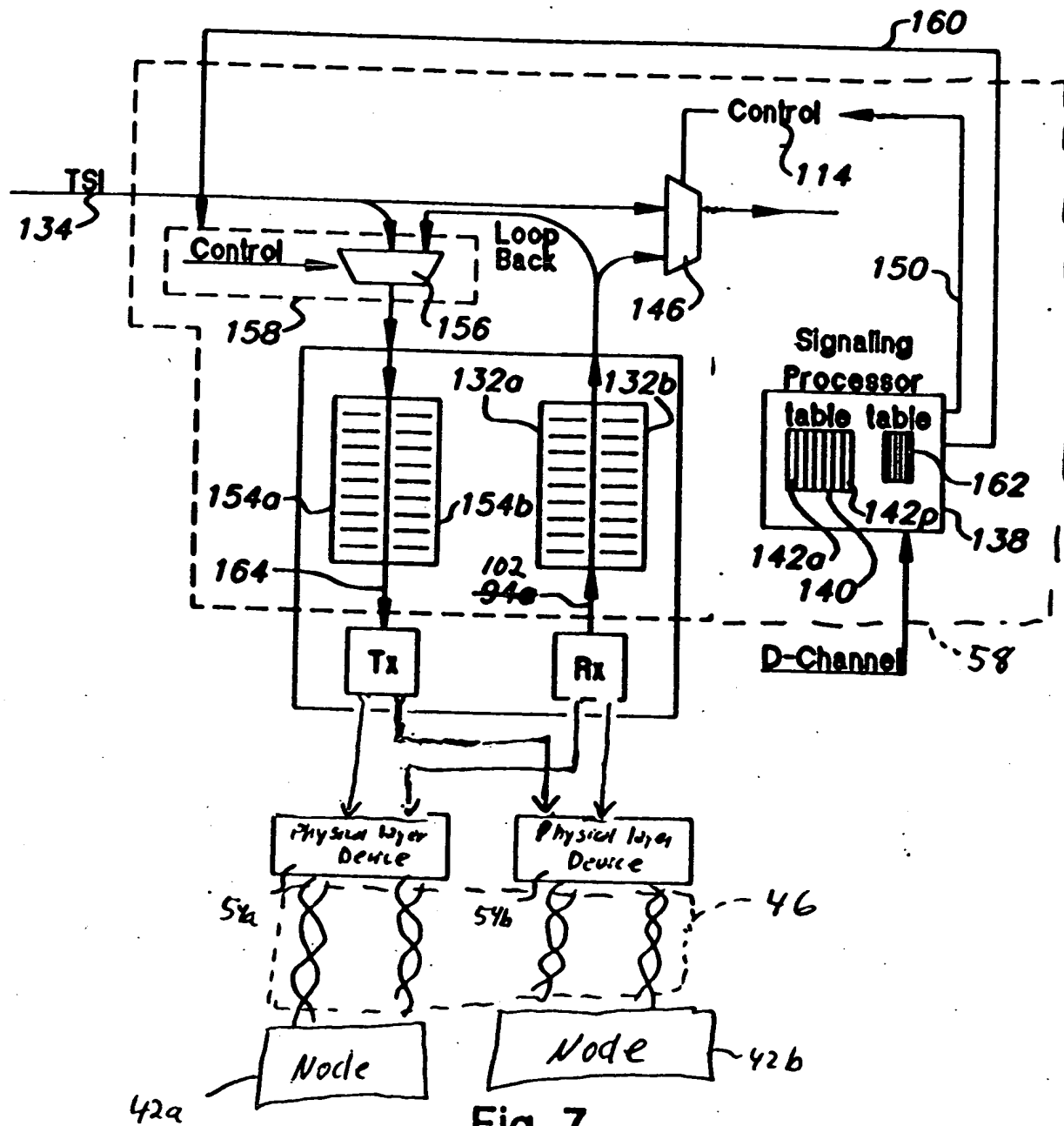


Fig 7

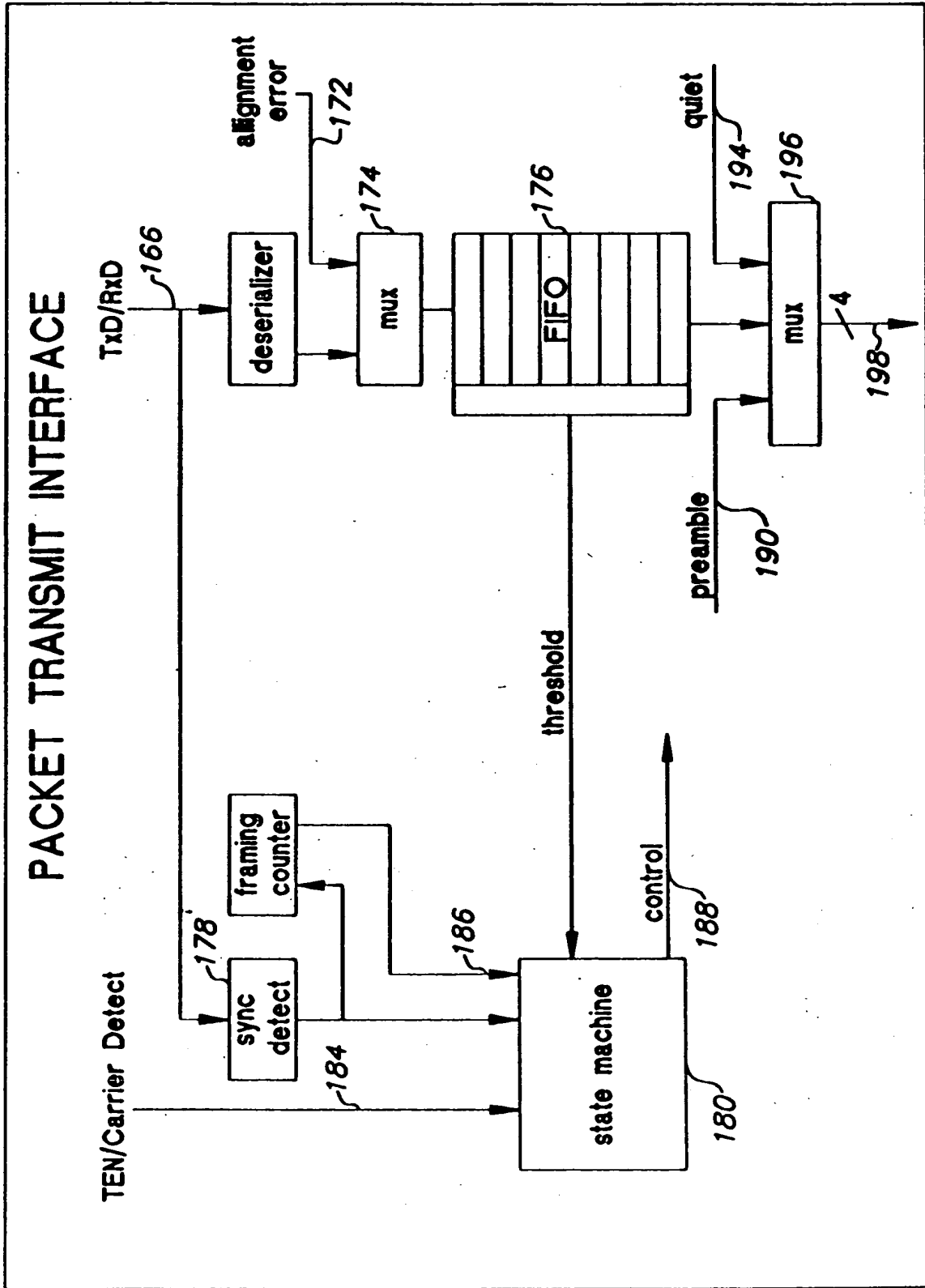


Fig 8

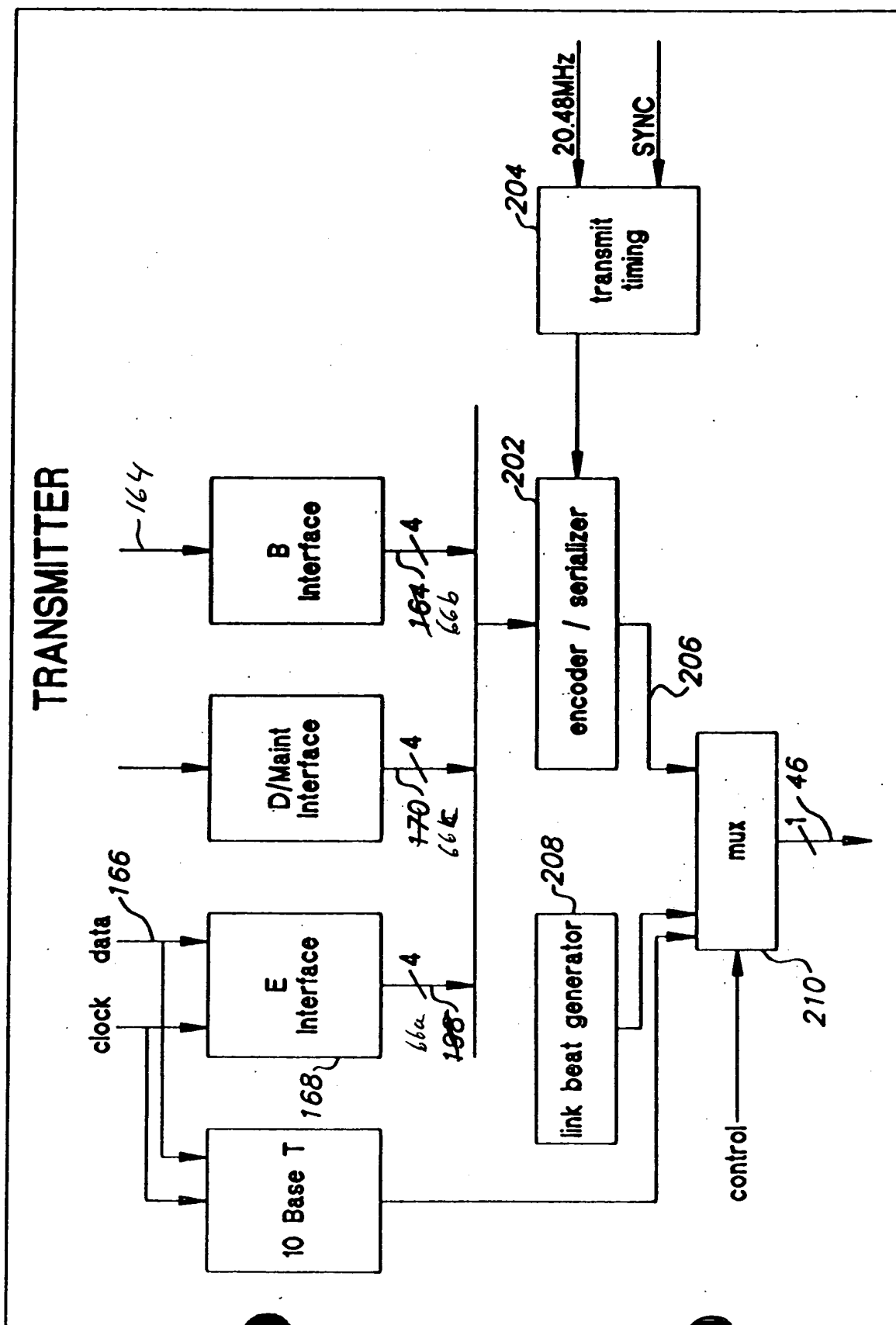


Fig 9

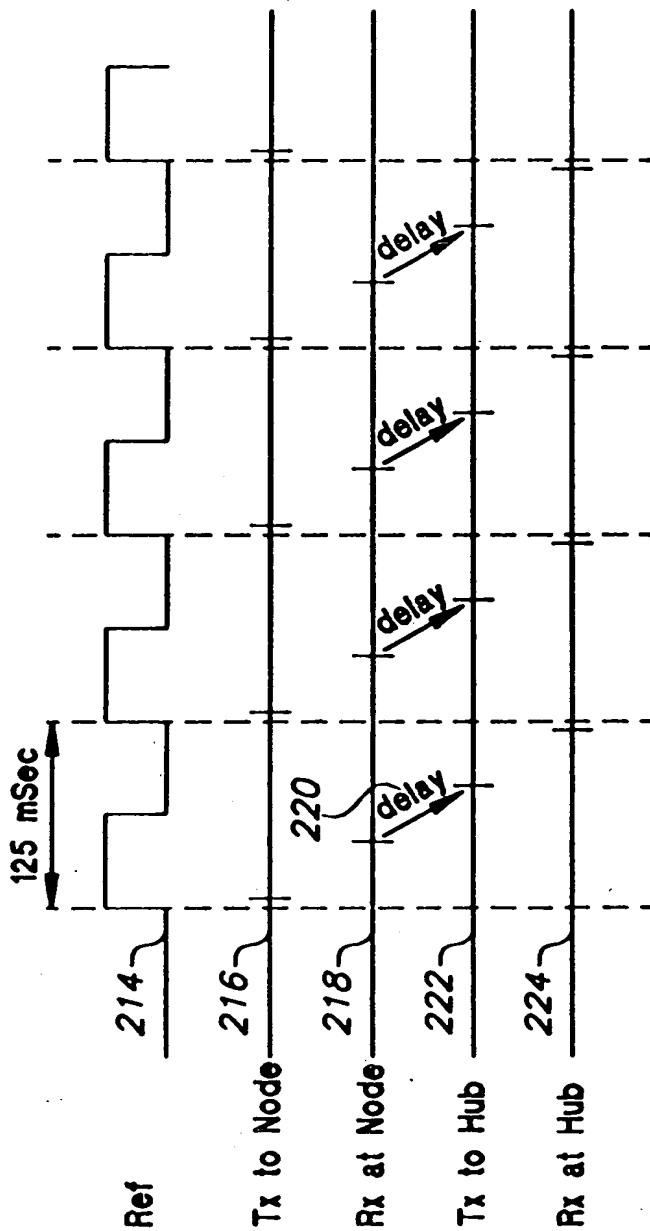


Fig 10

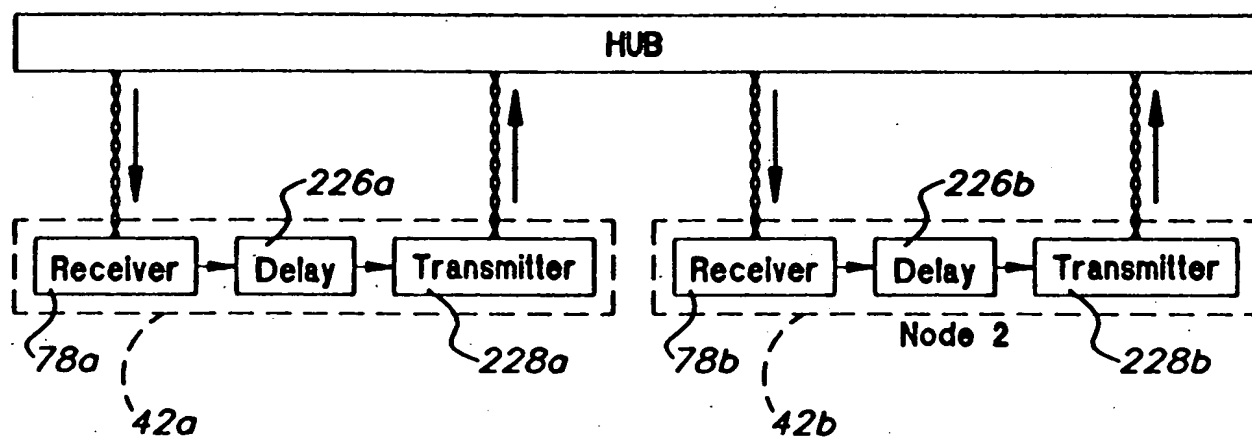


Fig 11

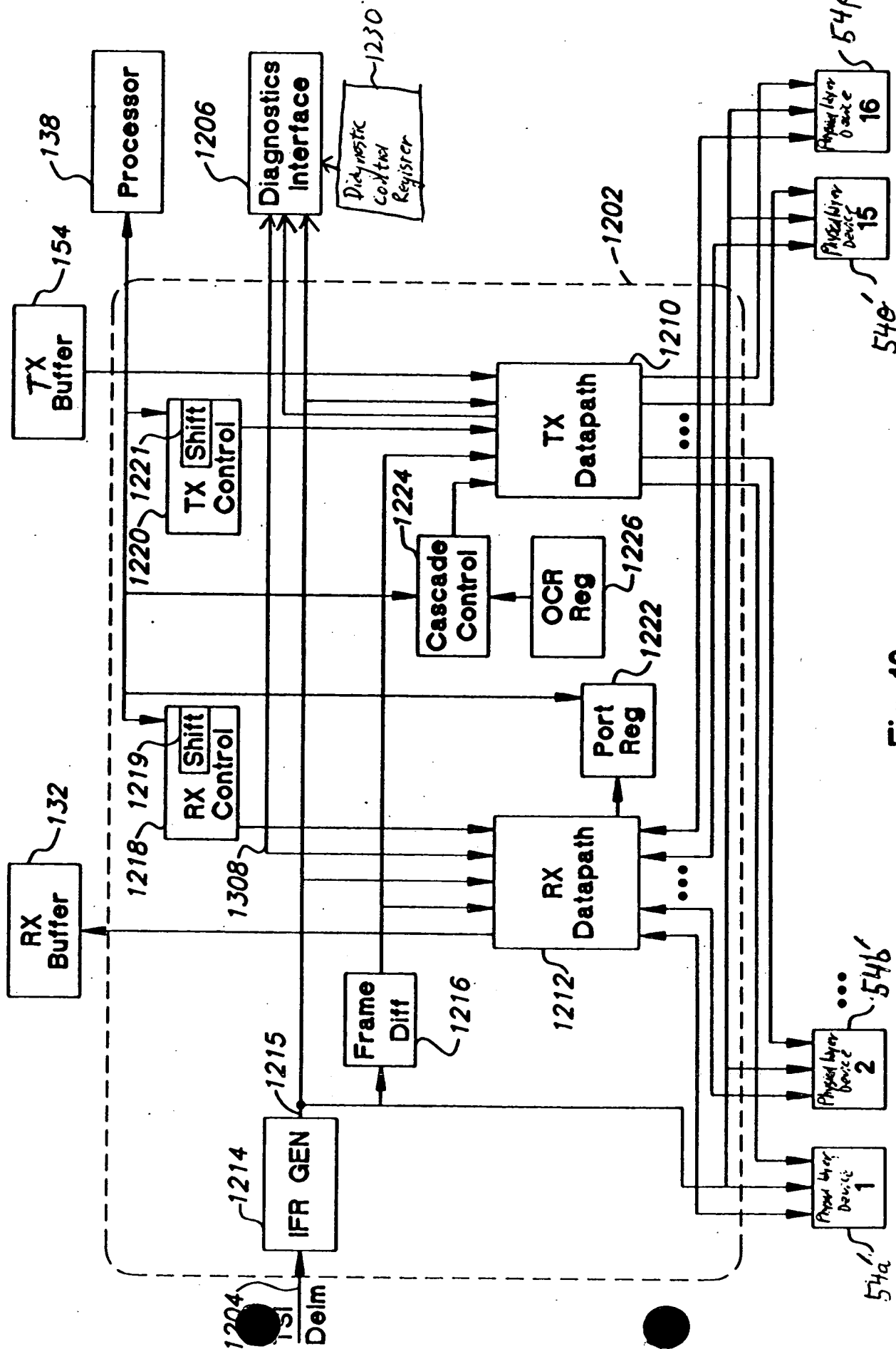


Fig 12

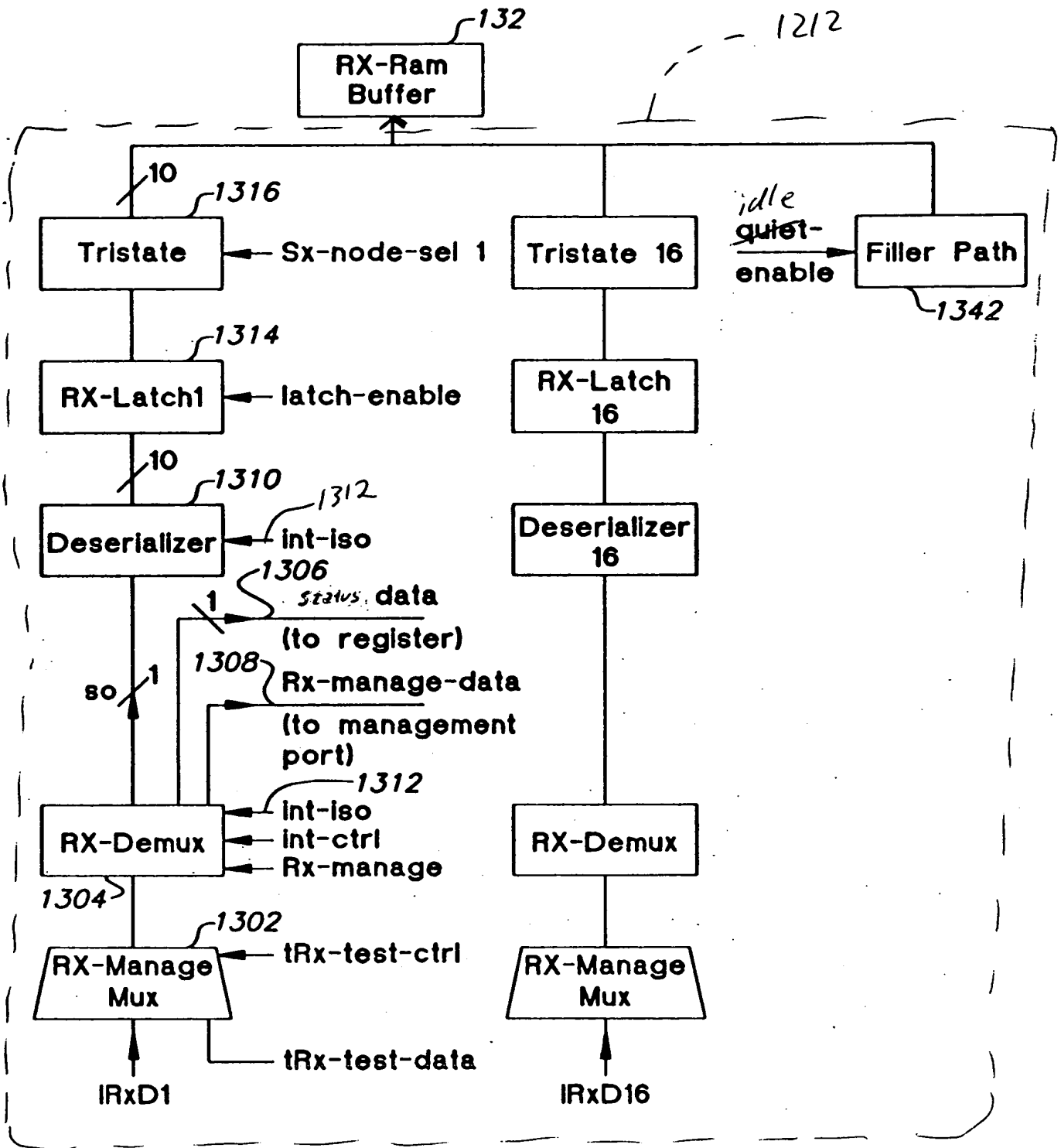


Fig 13

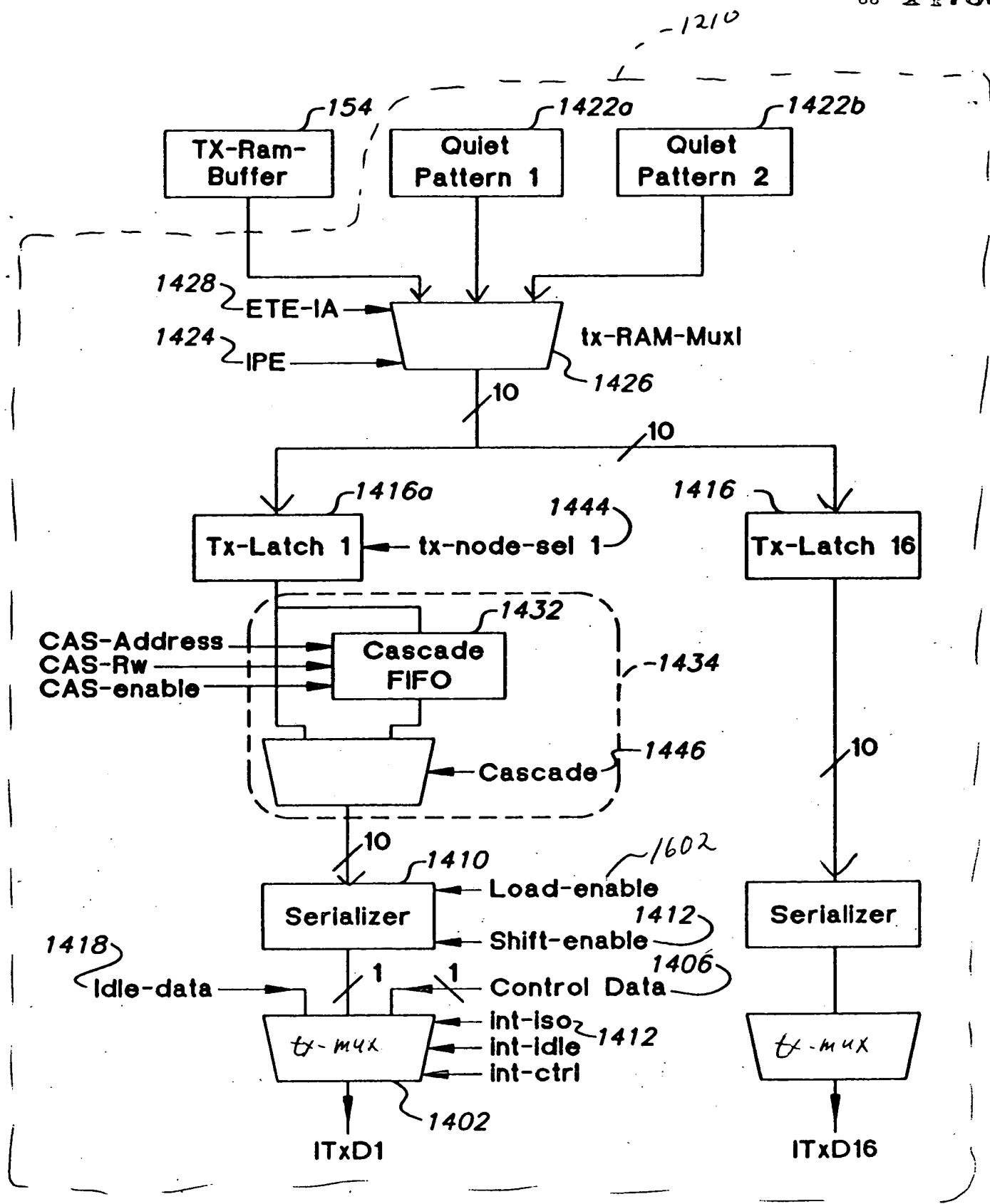
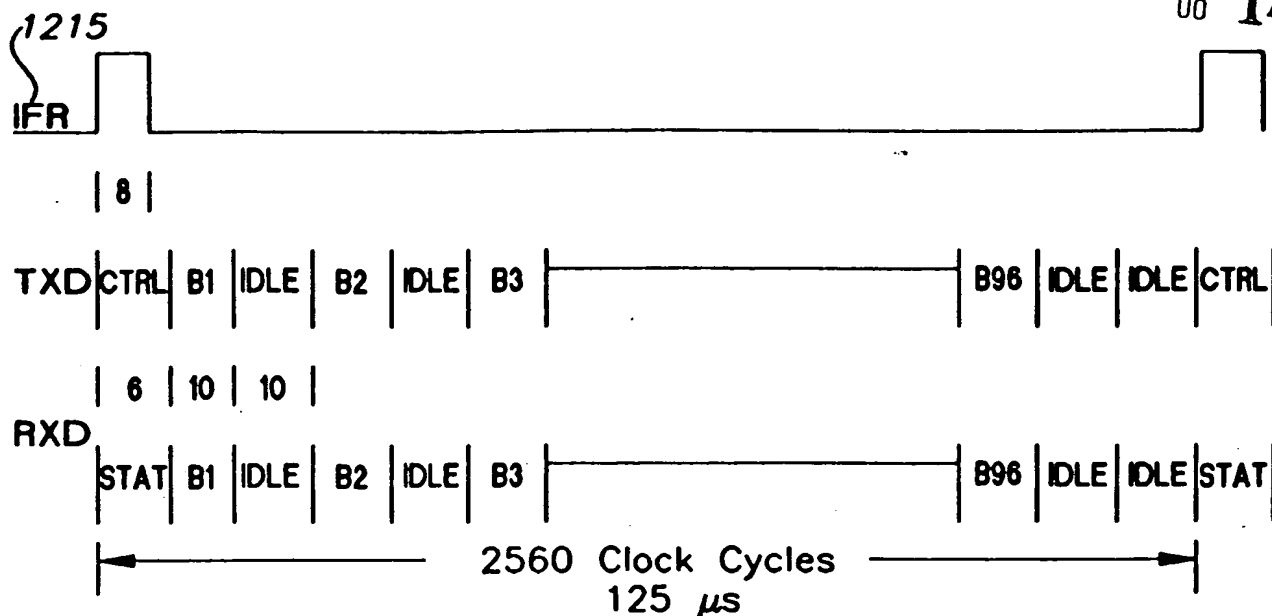


Fig 14



TXD: Data sent from Isochronous Data Exchanger to Physical Layer Portion.

RXD: Data Received by Isochronous Data Exchanger from Physical Layer Portion

IFR: Isochronous Frame Sync signal sent from Isochronous Data Exchanger to Physical Layer Portion.

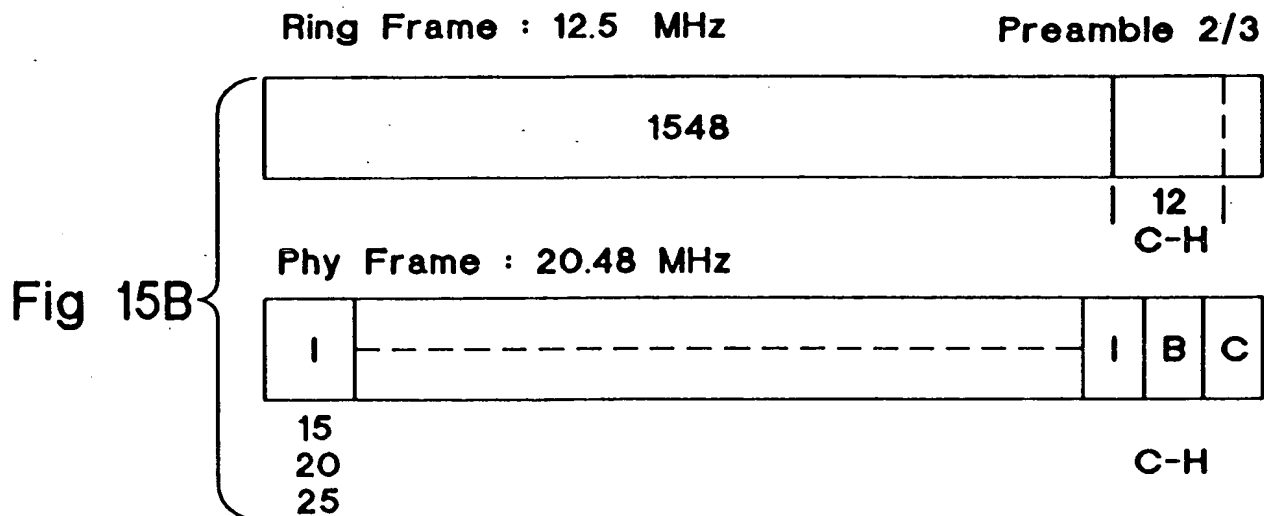
CTRL: Control data sent from Isochronous Data Exchanger to Physical Layer Portion.

STAT: Status data sent from Physical Layer Portion to Isochronous Data Exchanger.

B(1:96): B channel data (96 bytes of Bchannel data per μ s cycle).

IDLE: Filler data.

Fig 15A



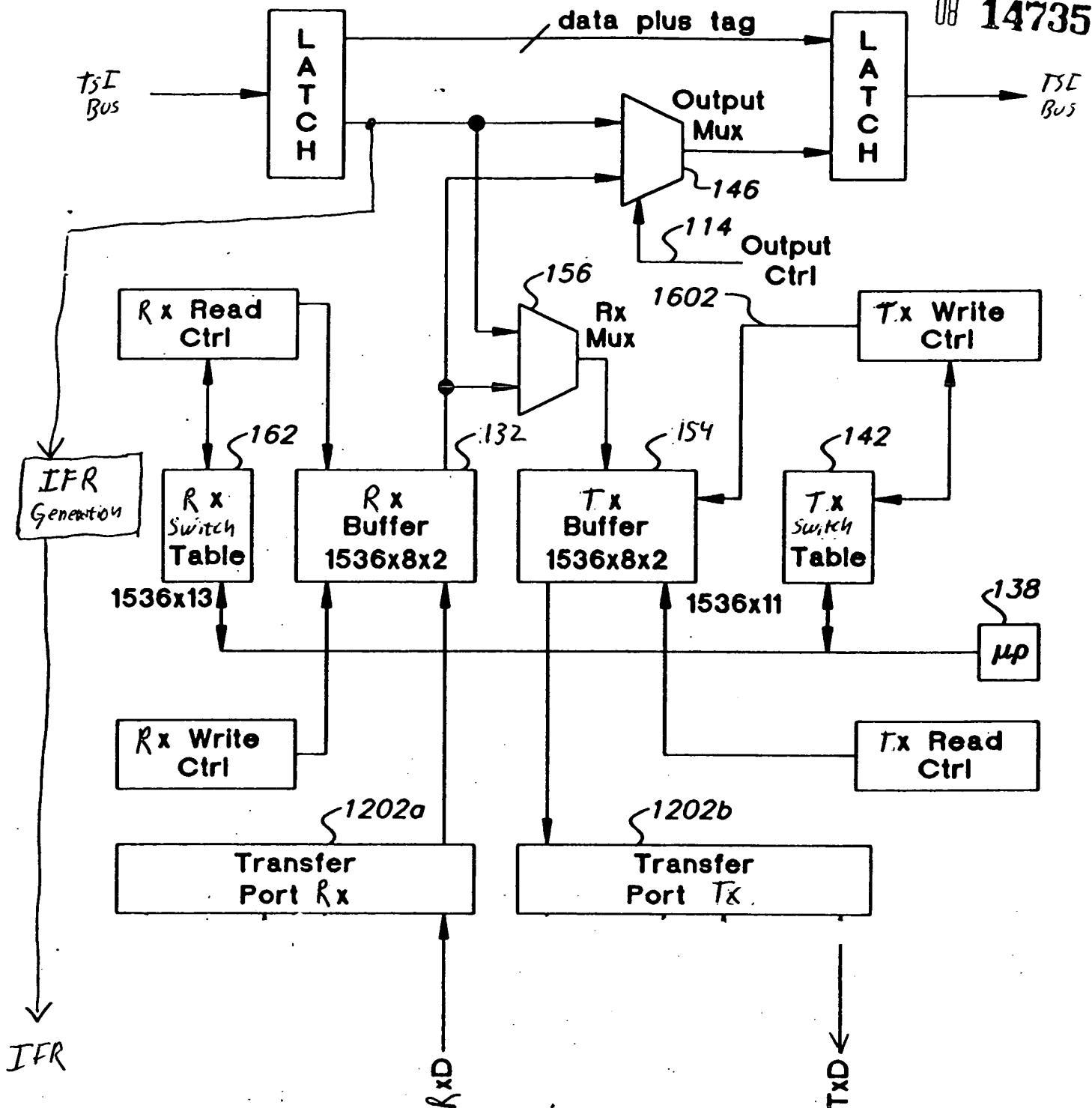


Fig 16

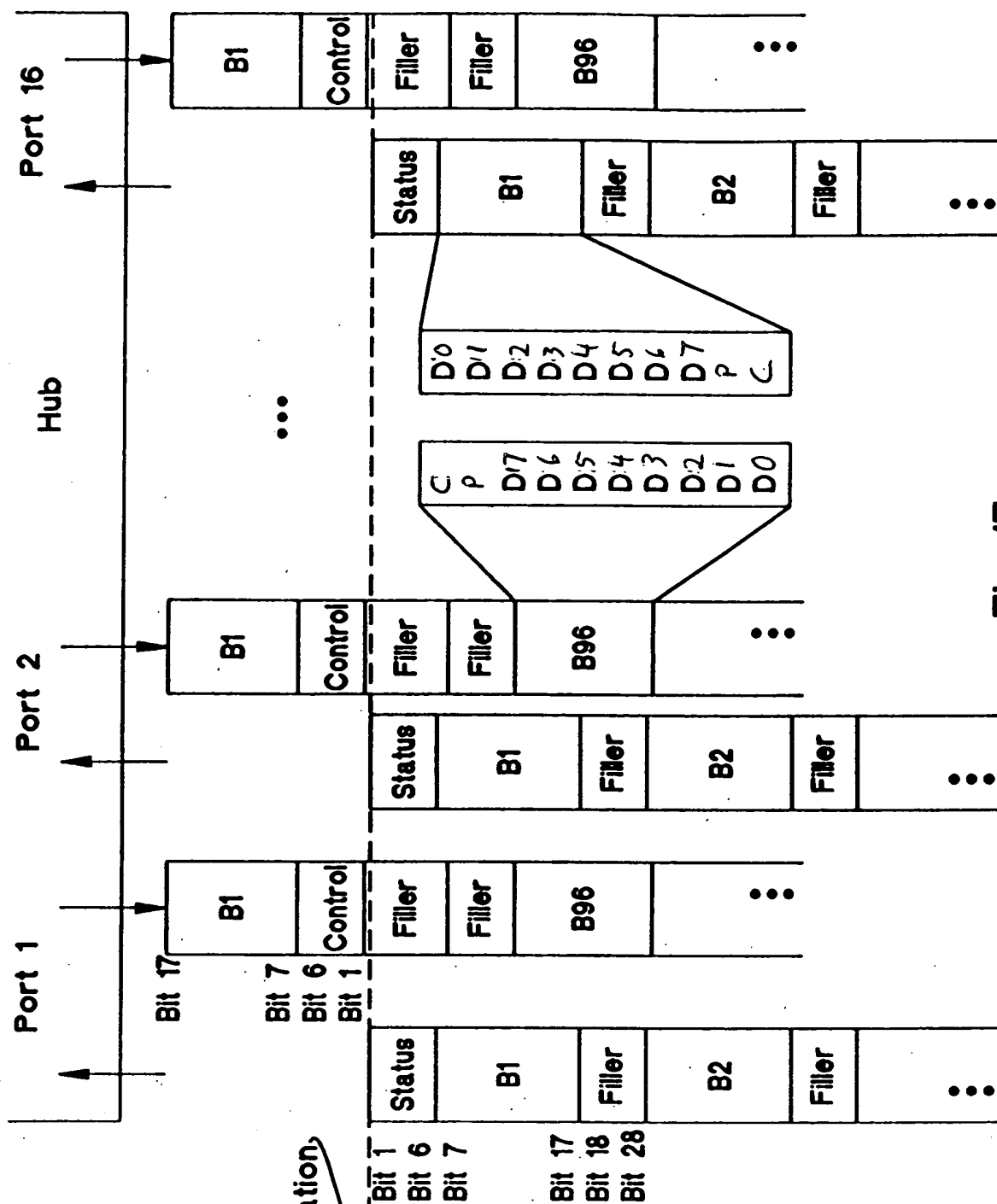
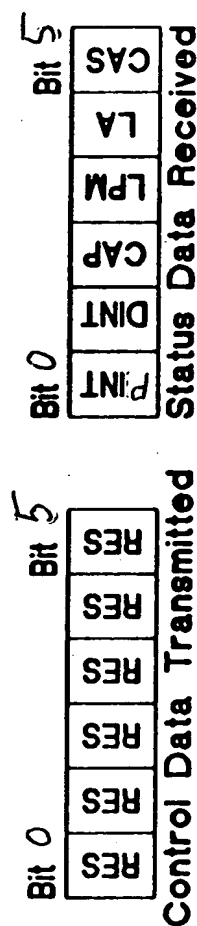


Fig 17

Where:
 Bit 1 is the first bit
 of the 125 μ s data
 stream between the
 hub and node.
 D0 = LSB of B data
 D7 = MSB of B data
 C = Control Bit or Reserved
 P = Parity Bit



Control Bits

RES: Reserved bit.

Status Bits

CAS: Cascade bit: Used to activate the port 1 cascade logic.

LA: Link Active: Indicates that the link is isochronous active when set

LPM: Low Power Mode: Indicates that the isophy is in low power mode when set.

CAP: CAPacity: Indicates the type of Isochronous capacity.
 "1" 15.872 Mbps Isochronous bandwidth
 "0" 6.144 Mbps Isochronous bandwidth

DINT: D INTERRUPT: Indicates that the isophy has received a start of D channel packet when set.

PINT: M INTERRUPT: Indicates that the isophy's maintenance has changed when set.

Fig 18

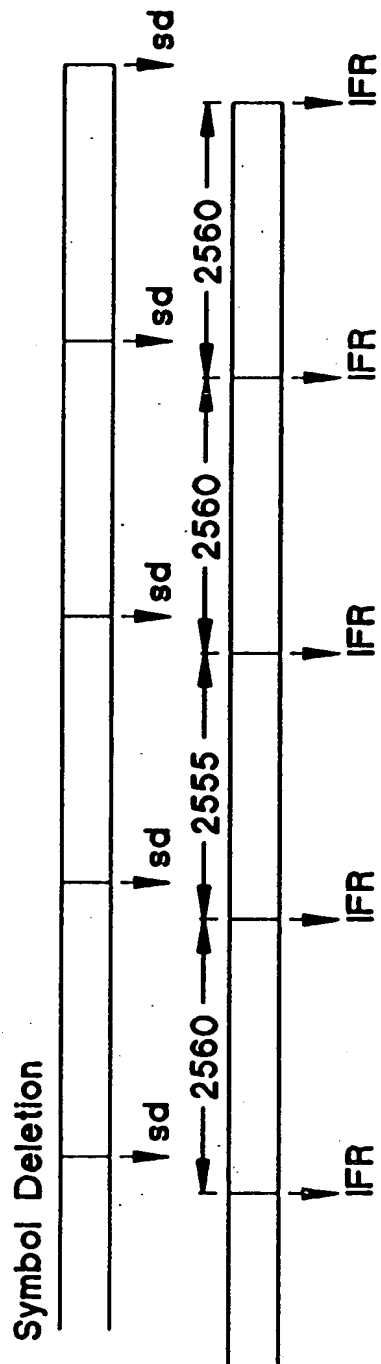


Fig 19A

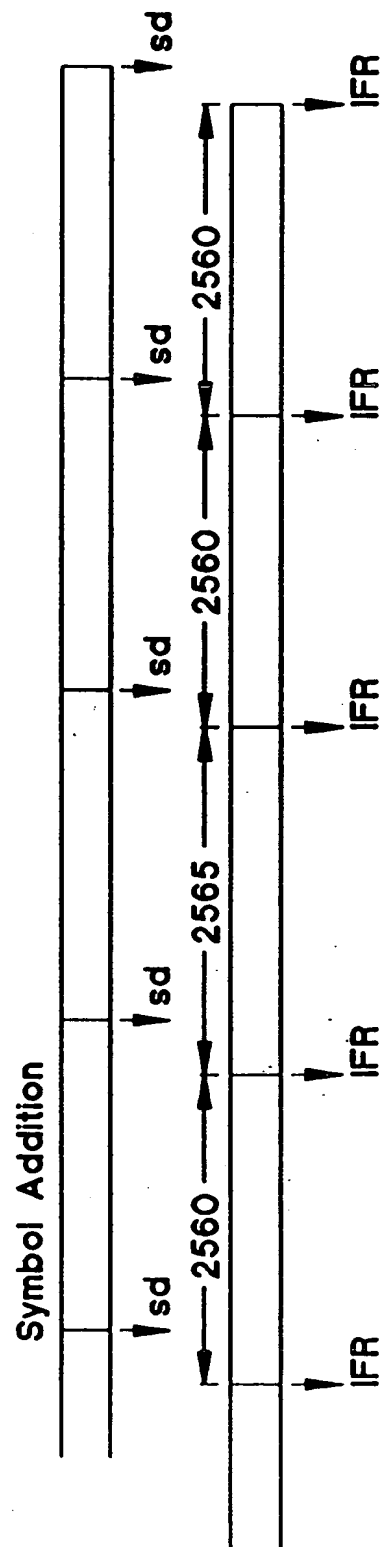


Fig 19B

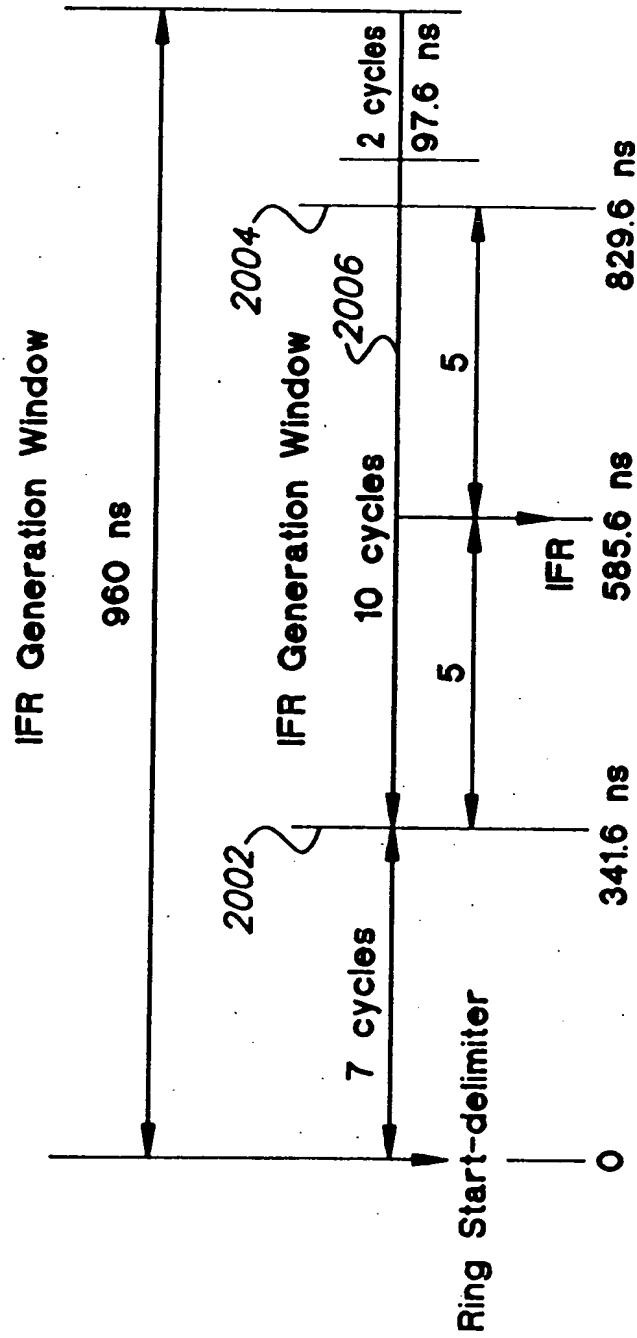


Fig 20

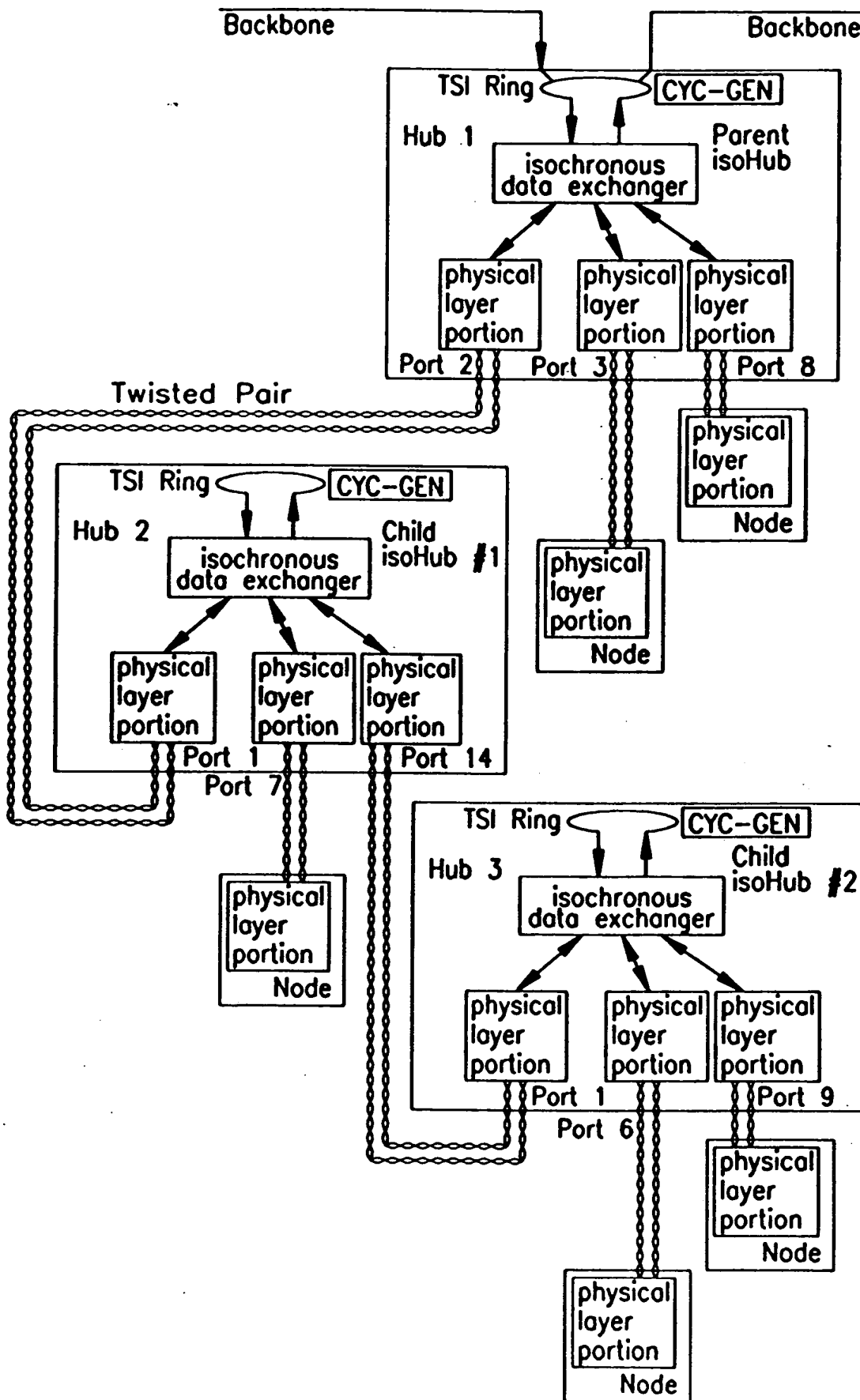


Fig 21

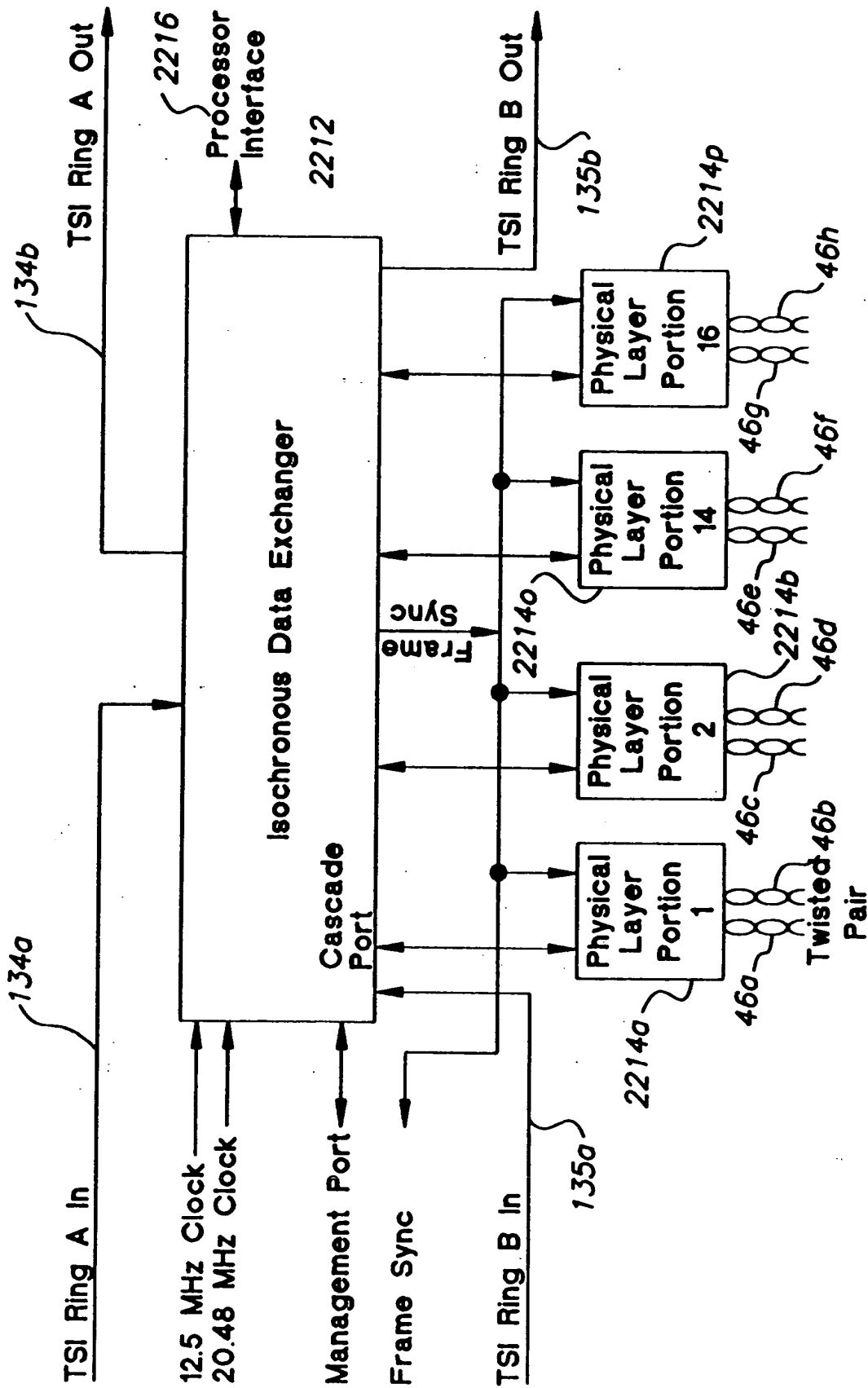


Fig 22

Mode 1
TSI Ring A To Isochronous Physical Layer Interface

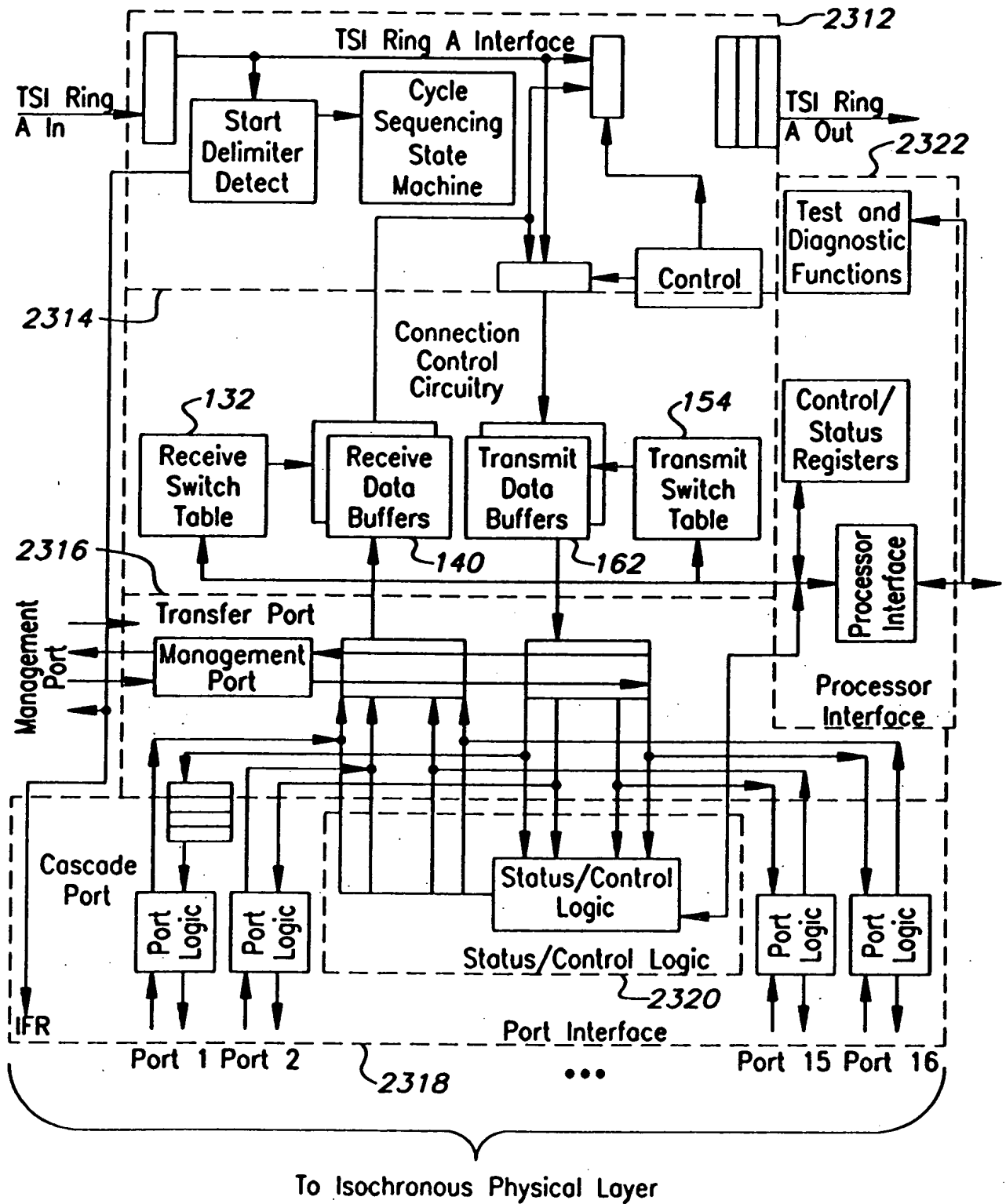


Fig 23A

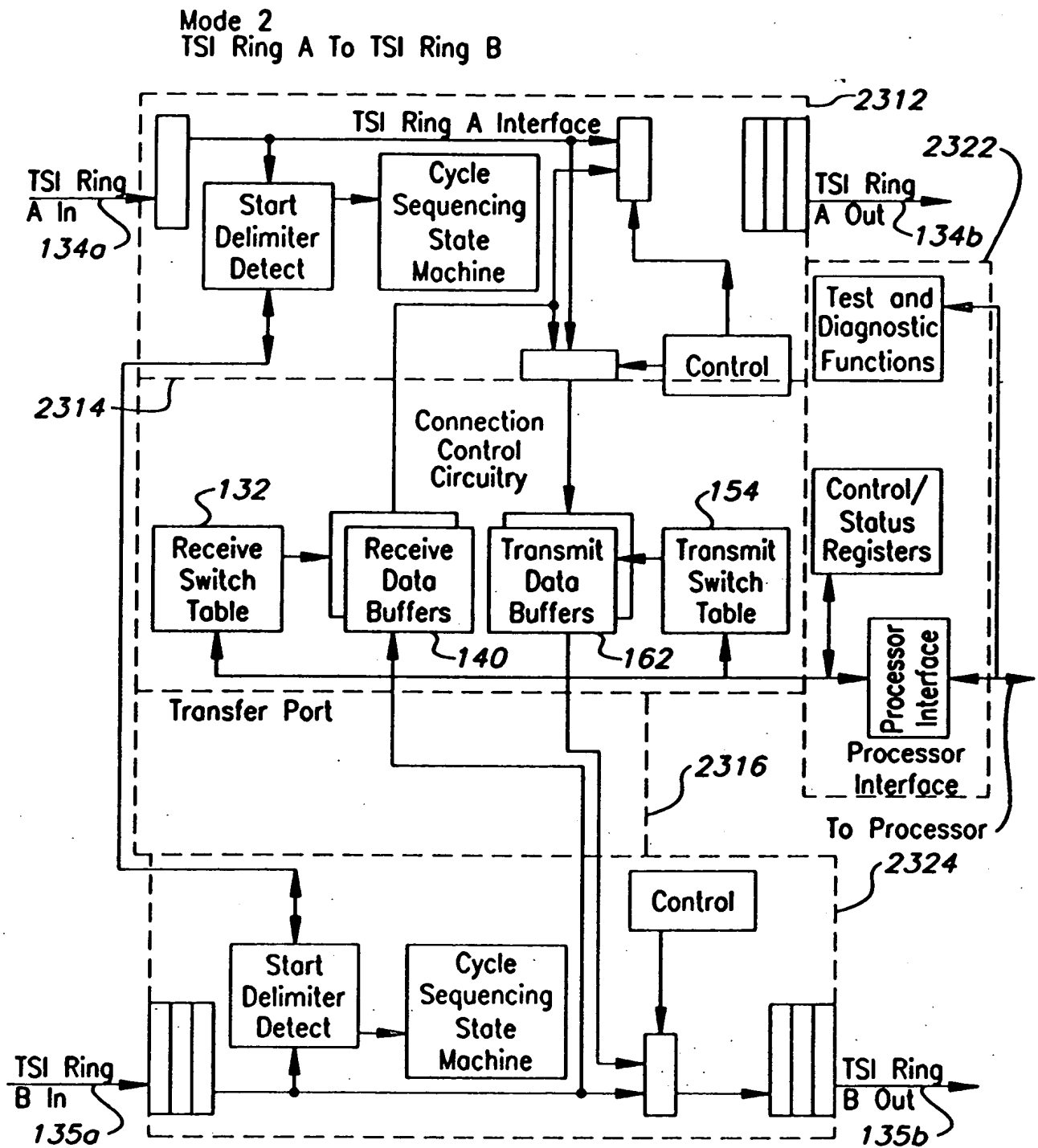


Fig 23B

Switch Table Address

Isochronous Maintenance
Channel (IMC)

TSI Ring A Slot 1

TSI Ring A Slot 2

⋮

TSI Ring A Slot 1535

TSI Ring A Slot 1536

Receive Switch Table

0	Parity	TSE	ITE	ETE	Data Buffer Address
1					
2					
⋮					⋮
1535					
1536					

MSB 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit 11 Bits LSB

Fig 24A

Switch Table Address

Not Used

Port 1, B channel 1

Port 2, B channel 1

⋮

Port 14, B channel 96

Port 2, B channel 96

Transmit Switch Table

0	Parity	Not Used	PE	IA	Data Buffer Address
1					
2					
⋮					⋮
1535					
1536					

MSB 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit 11 Bits LSB

Fig 24B

Bit Definitions

IA: Idle Address:

Indicates the idle pattern to be sent.

ITE: Internal Transmit Enable: Indicates an Internal loopback of the slot when set.

IPE: Idle Pattern Enable:

Indicates the use of a quiet pattern when set.

Switch Table AddressIsochronous Maintenance
Channel (IMC)

TSI Ring A Slot 1

TSI Ring A Slot 2

⋮

TSI Ring A Slot 1535

TSI Ring A Slot 1536

Receive Switch Table

0	Parity	TSE	ITE	ETE	Data Buffer Address
1					
2					
⋮					⋮
1535					
1536					

MSB
1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit ← 11 Bits → LSB

Fig 25ASwitch Table AddressIsochronous Maintenance
Channel (IMC)

TSI Ring B Slot 1

TSI Ring B Slot 2

⋮

TSI Ring B Slot 1535

TSI Ring B Slot 1536

Transmit Switch Table

0	Parity	TSE	Not Used	ETE	Data Buffer Address
1					
2					
⋮					⋮
1535					
1536					

MSB
1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit 1 Bit ← 11 Bits → LSB

Fig 25BBit Definitions

ETE: External Transmit Enable: In Mode 2, indicates on External switching of slot when set.

TSE: Tri-State Enable

The isoTSX drives the TSI output drivers when set.

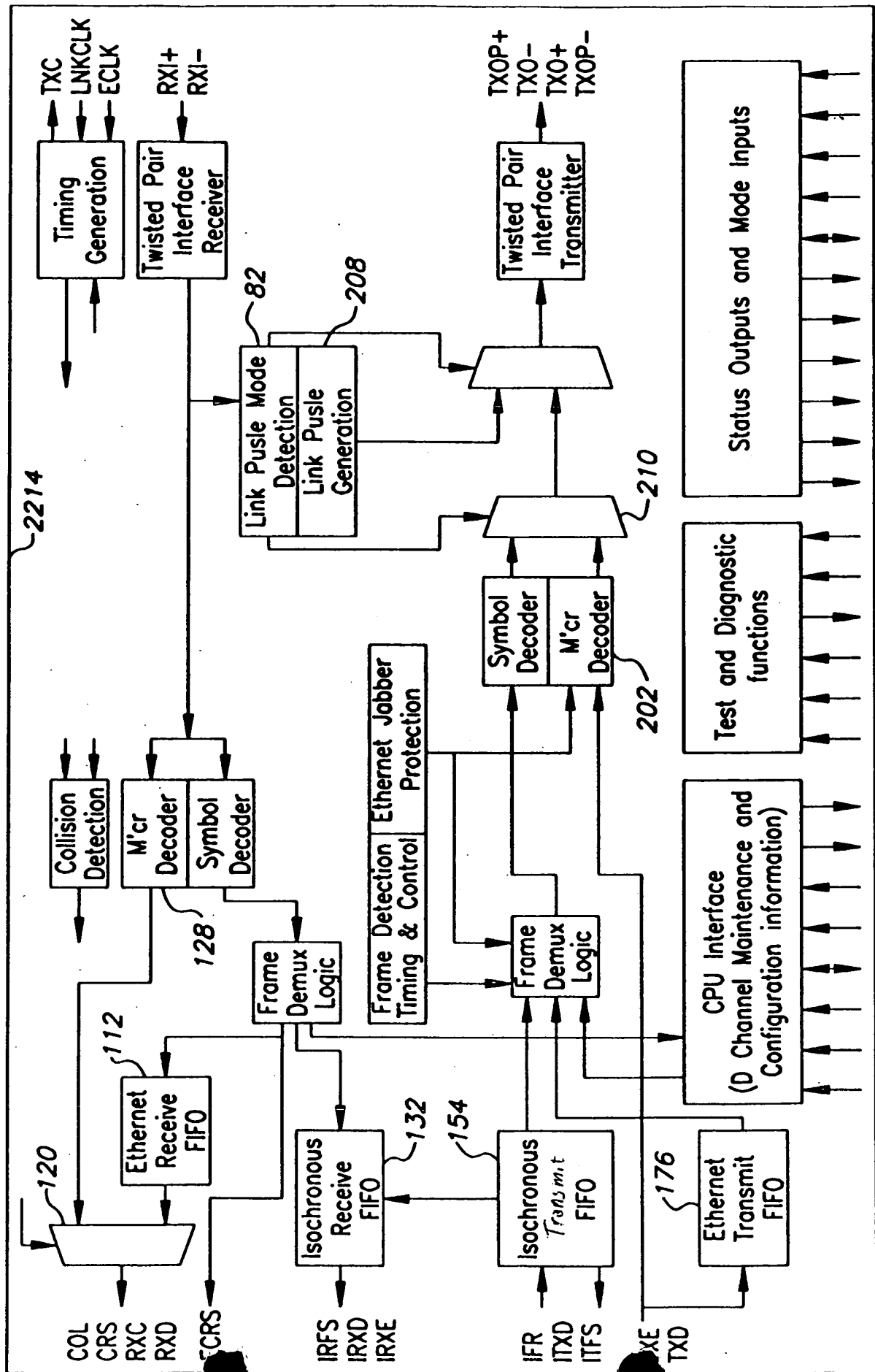


Fig 26